December 16, 1775. THE NUMBER 501.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY BY JOHN PINKNEY.

VIRGINIA, *December* 13, 1775.

By the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* PEOPLE *of the colony and dominion of* VIRGINIA, *aſſembled in* GENERAL CONVENTION.

A DECLARATION.

WHEREAS lord Dunmore, by his proclamation, dated on board the ſhip William, the 7th day of November, 1775, hath preſumed, in direct violation of the conſtitution, and the laws of this country, to declare martial law in force, and to be executed throughout this colony, whereby our lives, our liberty, and property, are arbitrarily ſubjected to his power and direction; and whereas the ſaid lord Dunmore, aſſuming powers which the king himſelf cannot exerciſe, to intimidate the good people of this colony into a compliance with his arbitrary will, hath declared thoſe who do not immediately repair to his ſtandard, and ſubmit in all things to a government not warranted by the conſtitution, to be in actual rebellion, and thereby to have incurred the penalties inflicted by the laws for ſuch offences; and hath offered freedom to the ſervants and ſlaves of thoſe he is pleaſed to term *rebels*, arming them againſt their maſters, and deſtroying the peace and happineſs of his majeſty's good and faithful ſubjects, whoſe property is rendered inſecure, and whoſe lives are expoſed to the dangers of a general inſurrection: We, as guardians of the lives and liberty of the people, our conſtituents, conceive it to be indiſpenſably our duty to protect them againſt every ſpecies of deſpotiſm, and to endeavour to remove thoſe fears with which they are ſo juſtly alarmed.

If it were poſſible the underſtanding of men could be ſo blinded that every gleam of reaſon might be loſt, the *hope* his lordſhip ſays he hath ever entertained of an accommodation between Great Britain and this colony might now paſs unnoticed; but truth, juſtice, and common ſenſe, muſt ever prevail, when facts can be appealed to in their ſupport. It is the peculiar happineſs of this colony that his lordſhip can be traced as the ſource of innumerable evils, and one of the principal cauſes of the misfortunes under which we now labour. A particular detail of his conduct ſince his arrival in this colony can be conſidered only as a repetition, it having been already fully publiſhed to the world by the proceedings of the general aſſembly, and a former convention; but the unremitting violence with which his lordſhip endeavours to involve this country in the moſt dreadful calamities conſtantly affords new matter for the attention of the public, and will remove every imputation of ingratitude to his lordſhip, or of injuſtice to his character. His lordſhip is pleaſed to aſcribe the unworthy part he hath taken againſt this colony to a neceſſity ariſing from the conduct of its inhabitants, whom he hath conſidered in a *rebellious* ſtate, but who know nothing of *rebellion* except the name. Ever zealous in ſupport of tyranny, he hath broken the bonds of ſociety, and trampled juſtice under his feet. Had his lordſhip been deſirous of effecting an accommodation of theſe diſputes, he hath had the moſt ample occaſion of exerting both his intereſt and abilities; but that he never had in view any ſuch ſalutary end moſt evidently appears, from the whole tenor of his conduct. The ſuppoſed deſign of the Canada bill having been to draw down upon us a mercileſs and ſavage enemy, the preſent manœuvres amongſt the Roman catholics in Ireland, and the ſchemes concerted with doctor Connelly, and other vile inſtruments of tyranny, which have appeared by the examination of the ſaid Connelly, juſtify the ſuppoſition, and moſt fully evince his lordſhip's inimical and cruel diſpoſition towards us, and can beſt determine whether we have been wrong in preparing to reſiſt, even by arms, that ſyſtem of tyranny adopted by the miniſtry and parliament of Great Britain, of which he is become the rigid executioner in this colony. The many depradations committed alſo upon the inhabitants of this colony, by the tenders and other armed veſſels, employed by his lordſhip for ſuch purpoſes, the pilfering and plundering the property of the people, and the actual ſeduction and ſeizure of their ſlaves, were truly alarming in their effects, and called aloud for juſtice and reſiſtance. The perſons of many of our peaceable brethren have been ſeized and dragged to confinement, contrary to the principles of liberty, and the conſtitution of our country. Yet have we borne this injurious treatment with unexampled patience, unwilling to ſhed the blood of our fellow ſubjects, who, proſecuting the meaſures of a Britiſh parliament, would ſacrifice our lives and property to a relentleſs fury, and unabating avarice. If a governor can be authorized, even by majeſty itſelf, to annul the laws of the land, and introduce the moſt execrable ſyſtems, the law martial; if, by his ſingle fiat he can ſtrip us of our property, can give freedom to our ſervants and ſlaves, and arm them for our deſtruction, let us bid adieu to every thing valuable in life, let us at once bend our neck to the galling yoke, and hug the chains prepared for us and our lateſt poſterity.

It is with inexpreſſible concern we reflect upon the diſtreſſed ſituation of ſome of our unhappy countrymen who have thought themſelves too immediately within the power of lord Dunmore, and have been induced thereby to remain inactive. We lament the advantage he hath taken of their ſituation, and at preſent impute their inactivity, in the cauſe of freedom and the conſtitution, not to any defection or want of zeal, but to their defenceleſs ſtate; and whilſt we endeavour to afford them ſuccour, and to ſupport their rights, we expect they will contribute every thing in their power to effect their deliverance. Yet, if any of our people, in violation of their faith plighted to this colony, and the duty they owe to ſociety, ſhall be found in arms, or continue to give aſſiſtance to our enemies, we ſhall think ourſelves juſtified, by the neceſſity we are under, in executing upon them the law of retaliation.

Impreſſed with a juſt and ardent zeal for the welfare and happineſs of our countrymen, we truſt they will, on their part, exert themſelves in defence of our common cauſe, and

that we ſhall all acquit ourſelves like freemen, being compelled, by the diſagreeable, but abſolute neceſſity, of repelling *force by force*, to maintain our juſt rights and privileges; and we appeal to God, who is the ſovereign diſpoſer of all events, for the juſtice of our cauſe, truſting to his unerring wiſdom to direct our councils, and give ſucceſs to our arms.

EDMUND PENDLETON, preſident.

NEWPORT, *November* 20.

BY ſeveral gentlemen arrived in town ſince the poſt, we are informed that the privateers in the Maſſachuſetts Bay have taken a tranſport from England, with 200 troops on board, and were in purſuit of another, with a large ſum of money, for the payment of the miniſterial troops in Boſton.

The bomb brig, and an armed ſchooner, on this ſtation, were cruiſing up the bay ſeveral days laſt week, and on Friday a number of men from the ſchooner landed on Prudence, and took out of the houſe of Mr John Shelden a great many articles of wearing apparel and houſhold furniture, to the amount, it is ſuppoſed, of ſeveral hundred dollars; the particulars of which we have not time nor room to inſert this day.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 4.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, dated camp before Saint John's, November 1, 1775.

"COLONEL Allen's misfortune happened by reaſon of his not being joined, as was agreed, by 400 men, which undoubtedly would have enabled him to have ſtood the party that attacked him, they being only 300 ſtrong. Colonel Allen withſtood them an hour and a quarter with only 40 men. At firſt he had 40 men excluſive of ſeventy Canadians. When the party from Montreal were marching down to give colonel Allen battle, he retreated to an advantageous ſpot of ground, where he made a ſtand, and ſoon ſaw a party of the enemy filing off to ſurround him; whereupon he ſent off about half his men, under the command of captain Youngs, to annoy them, but neither Youngs nor any of his party fired a ſingle gun, for reaſons beſt known to themſelves, and Allen was left with about 35 men, as moſt of the Canadians left him on the firſt fire from the enemy. Allen had but one man killed in the ſkirmiſh. Seventeen of the enemy were killed, among whom are major Carden, who commanded the party, and ſeveral principal tory merchants of Montreal. Several Canadians were taken priſon-with colonel Allen, whom the regular officers ſaid they would put to death; on which Allen ſtepped up, opened his breaſt, and ſaid the Canadians were not to blame; that he brought them there, and that if any body muſt be murdered, let it be him. This got him great credit with all the officers at Montreal, and general Carleton himſelf ſaid it was a pity a man of Allen's ſpirit ſhould be engaged in ſo bad a cauſe, as he calls it. Colonel Allen is priſoner on board the Gaſpee brig before Montreal. General Schuyler has offered to give up any officer he has in exchange for him, but has not as yet received an anſwer."

Extract of a letter from New York, *dated* November 29.

"There is a letter in town (I cannot tell the date) from one of our captains in London, who ſays he hopes to return in a few months, and bring the olive branch, as matters will be accommodated ſoon. This I had from a perſon who ſaw the letter. Arnold is arrived at Point Levy."

Extract of a letter from George Town (Maryland) *Nov.* 26.

"Agreeable to what I wrote you by ———, I ſet out on Tueſday morning laſt for Frederick Town, and when within 8 or 9 miles of that place, had the pleaſure to hear that major Connolly, with three companions, were taken about 5 miles above Hagar's Town, on their way to Fort Pitt. Connolly has been this ſummer at Boſton where he preſented a plan of operation for the next ſpring, to general Gage, which met the general's approbation, and he was now on his way to put it in execution. He is made lieutenant colonel commandant, was to proceed to Fort Detroit, where captain Lord, who is now at the Illinois with 2 companies of the Royal Iriſh, was to meet him with the field pieces and ſtores that are there. Connolly was to raiſe a regiment, as many Indians and partizans as he could; to enable him to do this he had power to engage every perſon that entered into the ſervice, 300 acres of land when the troubles were over, and whatever other pecuniary rewards he might think proper; was to appoint and commiſſion all the officers under him, which commiſſions were to be confirmed by Dunmore.

"With this force he was to deſtroy Fort Pitt and Fort Fincaſtle, if the Americans ſhould make any reſiſtance, and meet Dunmore by the 20th of April next at Alexandria, where he (Dunmore) was to land an army under the cannon of the ſhips of war. Connolly's companions were one Cameron, who is now a lieutenant with promiſe of promotion, one doctor Smith, who ſays he was to be ſurjeon of Connolly's regiment, the other was Connolly's ſervant.

"They were brought into Frederick Town on Wedneſday morning, and on Thurſday examined before the committee. On ſearching their portmanteaus, a copy of Connolly's plan was found. Thus you ſee a part of the diabolical ſcheme is defeated, but make no doubt Dunmore will land an army at Alexandria in the ſpring; but as their ſcheme has thus providentially come to light, hope ſuch preparations will be made as will enable us to give him the reception he merits."

Extract of a letter from Albany, *dated* November 23.

"We have perſons of credit come to town, who, in their way from Detroit, met colonel Butler and ſome others, in their way from Montreal and Niagara, at Oſwego. One of them aſked colonel Butler whether it would be ſafe for them to return to Tryon county, when he informed them that governor Carleton had told him that he had received a letter from home, and there were two noblemen coming over to treat with the congreſs; that he expected matters would be ſettled before ſpring, and while the negociation was on foot the troops would be removed from Boſton to other parts, as it was ſuppoſed their ſtay there, during the winter, would be pernicious to their healths."

WILLIAMSBURG.

LAST Friday ſen'night the ſloop Chriſtian, belonging to Mr. A. Govan, loaded with wheat, and bound for Glaſgow, having met with a gale of wind, put back into Hampton road, and was from thence carried into Hampton by the activity of a party of minute-men, under the command of captain Baron, who was ſtationed there. On examining the letters which were on board of her, ſeveral of them were found to contain ſentiments extremely inimical to the rights and liberty of America, written by different people from Norfolk; but, in juſtice to the proprietor, we think it our duty to inform our readers that his contained ſentiments very friendly to this country. What is remarkable, this is the third time this veſſel has been obliged to put back through diſtreſs of weather, and other accidents.

We this inſtant learn that colonel Matthew Phripp has made his eſcape from the governor, and is now with colonel Woodford, at the Great Bridge. Particular reaſons induced him to go to Dunmore, but he is now engaged in the ſame glorious cauſe with which he at firſt ſet out.

Extract of a letter from colonel Scott *to captain* Southall, *dated* Great Bridge December 12, 1775.

"We are now about to finiſh the work that we came down about. We ſent a detachment of 400 men to Kemp's Landing laſt night to take poſſeſſion of that place, which they did without interruption. The inhabitants of Norfolk are daily ſending petitions to us for protection. We have not yet anſwered them. We have taken up ſome of the worſt of the tories, and coupled them to a negro with handcuffs. The moſt ſtupid kind we diſcharge. I expect a flag of truce here every moment. We have juſt received a letter from lord Dunmore, deſiring to exchange the priſoners. I do not expect we ſhall agree to do it without conſulting the convention. Four of the priſoners are dead ſince taken. We are well informed that the governor has diſarmed the negroes, and taken all the troops, together with a number of Scotchmen, on board. I am your moſt obedient,

C. SCOTT.

P. S. The flag I mentioned above has ſince come to our camp, in order to exchange priſoners. They behaved exceeding well, and were diſcharged about 11 o'clock at night, but it is expected we ſhall hear again from them ſo ſoon as our expreſs returns from Williamſburg."

Under the Baltimore head, of December 6, is the following article: "By a gentleman from New York we are informed that captain Tarrel, on his paſſage from London, fell in with a tranſport, bound to Black Point, with cheſts of arms, and 12 tons of gunpowder, from whence ſhe was to ſail under convoy of a frigate to lord Dunmore, in Cheſepeak bay. There were officers on board, but no ſoldiers."

At the ſame time this week a child of Mr. James Galt, of this city, was chriſtened by the name of Charles Lee.

FALMOUTH, *December* 4, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony early in next ſpring. As there are many accounts yet unſettled on the ſtore books, which were kept by him at this place, on account of meſſieurs William Cunninghame and company, merchants in Glaſgow, and which he gave up to Mr. Walter Colquhoun on the firſt of September, 1774, he deſires all perſons in that manner indebted to apply as ſoon as they can, and have their balances aſcertained, by bond or otherwiſe, as may be required. This will prevent any diſpute that might ariſe with Mr. Colquhoun in the collection, and is a piece of juſtice due by the debtors for the credit allowed to them. 3 JAMES ROBISON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *December* 5, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony early in the ſpring, and therefore earneſtly requeſt thoſe who have had dealings with me, and whoſe accounts are ſtill uncloſed, to come and ſettle them. Mr. James Freeland will tranſact buſineſs for me till I return. 3 HENRY MITCHELL.

RICHMOND, *November* 6, 1775.

I HAVE cauſe to ſuſpect that a certain *James Digin*, who ſays he is a *Boſtonian*, hath made his departure with a bay horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail; three or all of his feet are white, and part of his legs; he has a ſtar or blaze in his forehead. I do not know whether he is branded; if he is, the letters are S D; he gallops well, and wriggles his tail when he firſt ſets off, which is generally with his right foot foremoſt, and is about ſix years old. *Digin* is about 5 feet 10 inches high, with remarkable black eyes and hair, has a down-caſt look, and a habit of leering, with yellow teeth, and one more prominent than the reſt; he is much addicted to telling improbable things. His dreſs was a ſky blue coat, the buttons of which had loſt their tops, and had wax ſubſtituted, a pair of dirty leather breeches, a maccaroni hat, and a ſhirt with ſhort ruffles. The horſe he borrowed of me to go to *Williamſburg*, for books of ſalmody, and other things, the 18th of *October* laſt, and to have returned home in three days. The perſon who will reſtore my horſe ſhall receive FIFTY SHILLINGS, and alſo THREE POUNDS for apprehending the ſaid *Digin*, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice.

SAMUEL DU VAL.

BEDFORD courthouſe, November 23, 1775.

JULIUS DEAN being apprehended on ſuſpicion, upon the 17th inſtant, has ſince made his eſcape, and left in my poſſeſſion a ſorrel mare, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and appears to be worth about 10l. Julius Dean's general character is ſo bad that in all probability the mare may not belong to himſelf. The owner is deſired to pay charges, and take her away. 1 BARNE PREE.

N. B. He alſo left an old ſaddle and bridle, a cutto knife, and 4s. 3d. good money, and 7s. 6d. bad.

BRAMO, Henrico, December 6, 1775.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable the 4th of November a bay mare, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, about 14 hands high, about 9 years old, trots well, is very forward with foal, much galled on the breaſt, and by ſome accident has loſt her left eye. Alſo a black mare, about 14 hands and an half high, 6 years old, is a natural pacer, and has been much worked. Neither of them are branded, that I know of. Whoever brings the ſaid mares to me ſhall have ten ſhillings each, and if taken up out of the county twenty ſhillings.

3 BOWLER COCKE.

LOST laſt night, between Mr. Burwell's and Glouceſter town, a horizontal gold WATCH, which runs on a diamond, the maker's name Toolman, number forgot; it has a remarkable neat china dial-plate, the outward caſe a compoſition reſembling tortoiſhell, but much broken and defaced, a ribband ſtring, and key only annexed to it. Whoever has found the ſaid watch, and will deliver it to Mr. Burwell, ſhall have 5s. reward, and no queſtions aſked. If it ſhould be offered for ſale, it is hoped that it will be ſtopped, and information given; for which kindneſs the above mentioned reward will be thankfully paid.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in Williamſburg, a ſmall ſorrel mare, between 13 and 14 hands high, upwards of 3 years old, neither docked nor branded, and is lame in one of her hind feet, owing to the ſinews being cut by a glaſs bottle juſt under the footlock. She has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and paces ſlowly. I will give any perſon ten ſhillings who will deliver her to me, if ſtrayed, and if ſtolen, five pounds, upon conviction of the thief.

tf WILLIAM BLAND.

TAKEN up, in Hanover county, near the Meadow bridges, a ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 7 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſmall blaze in his face, two white feet, paces ſlow, goes with ſpirit, and appears to be old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. Alſo three head of cattle, viz. a red cow, marked with two ſmooth crops, with her calf. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s. Likewiſe a pied yearling, not marked. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l.

WILLIAM BROWN.

YORK town, November 7, 1775.

STOLEN from Fleet's ferry landing, on Mattapony river, laſt Friday night, a 25 hogſhead FLAT, with her ſail, covering, anchor, cable, &c. The frame is of mulberry, and the yard quite new. Two ſailors, who came paſſengers down the river, from Todd's warehouſe, in the flat, were miſſing at the ſame time, and it is ſuppoſed have carried her to Norfolk, or up the bay. Whoever ſecures the flat, and will give me intelligence, ſo that I get her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

DAVID JAMESON.

Annapolis, November 5, 1775.

RAN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, the two following ſervants, viz. William Webſter, an Engliſhman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, cued behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed, is a forward, talkative fellow, and can be very complaiſant when he pleaſes; had on, and took with him, a light blue cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the coat has been turned, a red cloth waiſtcoat, a pair of white Ruſſia drab breeches, a white linen ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting ditto, a good caſtor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military faſhion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and ſhoe buckles.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and work a little at the carpenter's buſineſs, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick ſet, full face and ſhort brown hair; had on, and took with him a ſhort brown working coat, with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket, with ſleeves and metal buttons, a good buckſkin breeches, a white pair of Ruſſia drab ditto, a white ſhirt, two brown of Ruſſia ſheeting ditto, and may have ſundry other cloaths.

The above ſervants went off in a two maſt boat, and four oars, in company with ſome others. They took a pair of oznabrig ſheets, which it is ſuppoſed they intend to make ſails of. Whoever will ſecure the above ſervants, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings for each if 40 miles, forty ſhillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province, five pounds for each, and if brought home, reaſonable charges paid by

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

MANCHESTER, November 20, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber has in his poſſeſſion a TRUSS, marked A C, with a diamond round the A, No. 3, which has been here for two or three years. The owner is deſired to take it away, and pay charges.

2° RICHARD CRUMP.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly adverti[ſ]ed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS,

A VERY well accuſtomed ordinary, with good buildings, gardens, and orchards; alſo four other dwelling-houſes, with convenient out-houſes, ſuitable for private houſe-keeping. They are all in the ſame neighbourhood, in the upper end of Hanover county, and there is a plenty of good land for cultivation and paſturage to each. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living at the ſaid public houſe. BEN. BROWN.

LOST, by the troops that went from *Williamſburg* to *Hampton*, on *Tueſday* night the 26th of *October* laſt, a very large ſorrel horſe, branded on one or both of his buttocks I B, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a long hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots hard, and gallops well. Any perſon delivering the ſaid horſe to Mr. *James Somerville*, merchant in *Fredericksburg*, to Mrs. *Stevens*, at *Culpeper* courthouſe, or to Mr. *William Finnie*, of *Williamſburg*, ſhall receive a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS.

EDWARD STEVENS.

THE plantation, houſe, and all convenient outhouſes, an exceeding fine peach orchard, where I now live, lately occupied by *William Goodall*, deceaſed, to be ſold. My reaſon for ſelling the ſame is, that it is inconvenient to my buſineſs. Any perſon inclinable to become a purchaſer may know the terms by applying to *William Johnſon*, who reſides in *James City* county.

THOMAS JOHNSON,

OF BRUNSWICK,

WHO is ſo well known for his abilities in the cure of the flux, gives notice that he cures the following diſorders: The ſpleen, the cholic, the aſthma, the ſlow, bilious, or nervous fevers, and bad coughs, the yaws, the French diſorder, when it is beyond the reach of a ſalavation, and that in ſo nice a way that a man may take the means in any company undiſcovered; alſo ſore legs, and any other kind of ſores; likewiſe the tooth-ach, without drawing or hurting the tooth, and has the greateſt reaſon to believe, that thoſe whom he cures will never have it after. He alſo cures the ſcurvy in the gums, and is well perſuaded he can cure the dropſy and conſumption, if timely applied to; alſo cancers. The ſubſcriber makes uſe of but very few medicines, except what he makes himſelf.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night, from Marlborough iron works, two Engliſh convict ſervant men, imported laſt ſummer, and a country born negro, viz. Charles White, by trade a ſtocking weaver, born in Rutlandſhire, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim made, ſhort dark brown hair, pug noſe, high check bones, ſallow countenance, having had the flux lately, and his hands broke out in biles; had on, or took with him, a ſmall felt hat, an old black cloth coat, old brown cloth breeches, mottled worſted ſtockings, two ſhirt and trowſers, and new ſhoes with carved metal buckles. James Leighton, born in Cambridgeſhire, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtrong and clumſy made, ſwarthy complexion, full face, thick lips, grey eyes, and ſtraight hair; had on a ſmall felt hat, brown cloth jacket, with ſleeves, tow ſhirt and trowſers, and good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. Negro man named Will, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, large eyes, and ſhews the whites of them much; had on an old cloth coat, tow ſhirt, old oznabrig trowſers, good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and had about his neck an iron collar, with the horns cut off, being a notorious runaway, and much given to drinking. It is probable they may change their dreſs, as they are ſuppoſed to have ſtolen the following articles, viz. a dark brown cloth coat, with plated buttons, an old aſh coloured duroy coat, black velvet jacket, with leather pockets, a new aſh coloured cloth jacket, with high topped horn buttons, a pair of light coloured Germantown ſtockings, a pair of white cotton ditto, a fine ſhirt, two fine ſhifts, and a check apron. White has been heard to ſay ſome atrocious things in reſpect to the diſpute between Great Britain and the colonies, from which it is ſuſpected they may part, and ſome of them make to ſeaports. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive eight dollars for each of the white ſervants, and what the law allows for the negro. ISAAC ZANE.

ESSEX county, *September* 10, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about the middle of *July* laſt, a *Virginia* born negro lad, named NED, who is about 18 years of age, and about 5 feet high; one of his hands has a large ſcar, occaſioned by its being burnt when he was a child, by which means ſome of his fingers grow together. He has a flat face and long head, which is remarkably ſharp on the top. His clothes were ſuch as is common for working negroes, and he was ſeen going down the country. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows. tf JAMES EDMONDSON.

For SALE, *in* JAMES CITY *county*,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on each ſide the road leading from *Duncaſtle's* ordinary to *Williamſburg*. There are on the ſaid tract a good dwelling houſe, barn, and all other neceſſary buildings. All the cleared land is incloſed. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to EDWARD POWER.